

SOV/110-59-9-5/22

Determination of the Commutation Angles of a Multi-phase Rectifier Installation with Allowance for Ohmic Resistance of the Circuit

the ratio is 0.02. It is accordingly important to know the permissible variations in the ratio when constructing models of rectifier installations, and to maintain the overlap angles the same in the original and the model. The process of transition of current from one anode to another is then discussed and expression (1) is derived for the commutating voltage. It is shown that the effect of ohmic resistance in the commutating circuit is to cause ignition to advance by a small angle compared with the case when no resistance is present. This angle is given by Eq (2). Expression (3) is written for the process of increase of commutating current; it will be noticed that the voltage drop in the valves does not enter into this expression. It was confirmed experimentally that this is the case. After appropriate modifications, expression (5) is derived for the process of commutation and from this the angle of overlap is easily found; see Eq (6). Analysis shows that the short-circuit current consists of a forced and a free component, and the rate of damping of the free component depends on the ratio of resistance to

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reactance. Therefore, the amplitude of the forced component, its phase relative to the amplitude of the commutating voltage, and the rate of damping of the free component, are all affected by the ohmic resistance of the control circuit. It is easily calculated that the influence of resistance on the angle of overlap depends upon whether the reactance or the impedance is considered constant. The influence of resistance with reactance constant is represented graphically in Fig 2, and with impedance constant in Fig 3. Curves of current increase in the commutating circuit for various ratios of resistance to reactance are given in Figs 4 and 5. It is mentioned in passing that the variable plotted on the ordinate of these figures is a most important criterion of similarity in modelling rectifiers. A number of tests were carried out to check the validity of Eq (5) and to study the influence of resistance; the results are given in the form of oscillograms in Fig 6. Theoretical curves of the influence of ohmic resistance and the angle of overlap are plotted in Fig 7 and the experimental points which are

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included are in very good agreement with them. The influence of resistance on the commutation process in the presence of regulation is then considered in a similar way and Eq (12) is derived. This equation was used to construct the curves given in Fig 8 for the relationship between the angle of overlap and the fixing angle for different ratios of resistance to reactance in the commutating circuit. In this graph the bold lines correspond to zero resistance. These curves can be used to determine how much the initial overlap angle should be diminished under inverter conditions, for operation to remain stable. Eq (5) was then further analysed and is shown to refute the usual assumption that if the reactance is zero the two valves conduct separately and the arc is transferred instantaneously from one to the other. It is shown that there is overlap even when the reactance is zero, and the physical meaning of this finding is simply explained. The validity of the explanation of commutation with zero reactance is confirmed by the oscillograms given in Fig 9 which show curves of rise of commutating current for various firing angles in a circuit whose ratio of

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resistance to reactance is 110. The influence of ohmic resistance in the commutating circuit on the rate of change of anode current at the moment when it falls to zero is also considered. It follows from Eq (16) that the rate of change is inversely proportional to the inductance and directly proportional to the sine of the angle of overlap. The curves given in Fig 10 show the influence of ohmic resistance on the rate of change of anode current. These curves may be used to correct the results of tests on models if the ratio of resistance to reactance in the model is not quite correct. The influence of ohmic resistance in the commutating circuit on the external characteristics of the rectifier, and determination of the boundaries of inverter conditions with allowance for ohmic resistance, will be considered separately.

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S/196/63/000/002/024/026
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Gilim, A.S., Zhilkin, P.S., Lazarev, N.S.,
Khudyakov, V.V., and Yanvarev, A.I.

TITLE: A grid-control system for a thyratron rig of a
12-phase rectifier

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.2, 1963, 5, abstract 2 K 24. (Dokl. 4-y Mezhvuz.
konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modeliro-
vaniya v razlichn. otrazlyakh tekhn. Collection 4.
(Reports of the 4th Intercollegiate Conference on the
Application of Physical and Mathematical Modeling in
various Branches of Technology. Collection 4).
Moscow, 1962, 433-442).

TEXT: Existing grid-triggering systems for the control of
thytratrons and mercury valves are briefly analysed. Disadvantages
of the electromagnetic and electronic systems are noted and the
requirements applicable to valves of multi-phase rectifiers are
formulated. A semiconductor system of grid control of mercury
thytratrons developed by the authors is described. It is based on
Card 1/3

A grid-control system for a thyratron.. S/196/63/000/002/024/026
E194/E155

the principle of combining the functions of phase displacement and peak formation into a common unit. The phase displacement part forms a saw-tooth waveshape voltage with steep front and flat straight tail. The phase of impulse formation, which controls the peak-generating circuit, is determined by the instant of coincidence between the instantaneous value of the saw-tooth voltage and the voltage of the d.c. control signal. The phase of the triggering impulse may be altered by changing the value of the control voltage. The saw-tooth voltage generator is based on a circuit with a single semiconductor triode and RC-chain. The signal corresponding to the difference between the saw-tooth and control voltage is amplified in a single stage on a semiconductor triode whose impulse is differentiated by a transformer. The narrow impulse obtained by differentiation controls the starting of a multi-vibrator with a single stable condition. The multi-vibrator forms a rectangular triggering signal, whose duration may be controlled by altering the C and R parameters in the phase chain of the first semiconductor triode, since the signal is formed in an unstable condition of the multi-vibrator. To avoid interrupting the operation of the multi-vibrator at the instant of Card 2/3

A grid-control system for a thyratron.. S/196/63/000/002/024/026
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blocking of the output amplifier, a divider cascade in the form of an amplifier operating in key condition is inserted between them. The divider cascade can be used to measure and adjust the output parameters of the control unit for triggering impulses with the output amplifier blocked. The output amplifier applies triggering impulses through the divider impulse transformer to the thyratron grid circuits. The voltages in different sections of the circuit are applied from eight different rectifiers based on semiconductor diodes each in three-phase bridge circuit. The system is constructed as 3-channel units, each to control the grids of three thyratrons. Tests on the system showed it to be practically without inertia. The control angle does not alter on changing the synchronizing voltage by 50% or on changing the supply voltage from +10 to -20%.
3 figures. 2 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

KHUDYAKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAKOVA, N.K., inzh.; LAZAREV, N.S., inzh.

Simulation of the power transformers of a d.c. power transmission
system. Vest. elektro prom. 33 no.7:20-26 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric transformers)
(Electric power distribution--Direct current)

LAZAREV, N.S., inzh.; MAMSUROV, A.Kh., inzh.; KHUDYAKOV, V.V., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Simulation of the forced magnetization of the core of a transformer
operating with a rectifier load. Vest. elektrprom. 34 no.4:
26-31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

LAZAREV, Nikolay Valentinovich; AYZEN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent;
GELEV, G.N., retsenzent; NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Tables of dimensions for designing the profile of sprocket-wheel teeth; handbook. Tablitsy razmerov dlja postroenija profilia zub'ev zvezdochek; spravochnik. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
(MIRA 15:?)
117 p.

(Chains—Tables, calculations, etc.)

S/120/62/000/004/005/047
E194/E420

AUTHORS: Kleopov, I.F., Lagin, S.P., Okorokov, I.S.,
Lazarev, N.V.

TITLE: Operation of the supply system for a proton
synchrotron of 7 Gev during the starting period

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 33-36

TEXT: The article describes early operating experience with the magnet supply system, the performance and construction of which are described in the present journal (27-33 - preceding abstract). The equipment usually works continuously for up to 5 days per week followed by a regular weekly shut-down.. In 6 months it has operated for a total of 2200 hours. The faults that have occurred resulted only from defects in the control circuits, mainly in the ignitron firing control arrangements. A few backfires occurred because the valve temperature conditions were not right, most backfires occurred under inverter conditions for which the best lead angle was about 40°. The different kinds of fault, their causes and the steps that were taken to put them right are described. The stabilization of the primary rectified voltage is described and the operation of the control

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Operation of the supply system ...

S/120/62/000/004/005/047
E194/E420

reactors which govern the transition from rectifier to inverter conditions is examined. Performance of the equipment is illustrated by oscillograms. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

Card 2/2

LAZAREV, N. V.

40745

S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirovskiy, V.V., Kosikharev, D.G., Onosovnkiy, K.K.,
Smolyankina, T.G., Smirnitskiy, V.A., Danil'tsev, Ye.N.,
Lazarev, N.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Batalin, V.A.

TITLE: The ion guide and beam-introduction system of the
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: From experimental work on the 4 Mev electrostatic generator used for beam injection, it was found that the diameter of the matched beam in the accelerator chamber would be not less than about 25 mm. The injection system was therefore designed to use plane condensers instead of slot condensers. As the phase volume of the beam was four times greater than expected, the focusing was strengthened by the use of quadrupole lenses. The beam introduction system is shown in Fig.2, where $C_1, 2, 3$ are condensers. C_1 is constructed from stainless steel plates, $\ell = 600$ mm, $h = 35$ mm, bent to a radius of 4000 mm, $V = 80$ kV, $w = 171$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

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S/120/62/000/004/011/047

The ion guide and beam-introduction ... E140/E420

C_2 has $l = 220$ mm, $h = 20$ mm, $V = 62$ kV, $\omega = 85$ mr and $\Delta V/V = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$. C_3 has $l = 220$ mm, $h = 80$ mm, $V = 56$ kV, $\omega = 9.6$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, where l is length of the plates, h is the distance between them, ω is the angle through which the beam is bent and $\Delta V/V$ is the required stability. Calculation on the design of the system and its adjustment are given, in particular design details are presented on the first condenser C_1 , the electrostatic quadrupole lenses, the ion guide and the magnetic quadrupole lenses. The electrostatic quadrupole lens consists essentially of four stainless steel plates with a hyperbolic profile and the magnetic quadrupole lens is calculated for a gradient of 350 Oe/cm and a length of 15 cm with a magnetic aperture of 60 mm. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962
Card 2/3

S/120/62/000/004/038/047
E073/E382

AUTHORS: Kleopov, I.F. and Lazarev, N.V.

TITLE: System of current supply for the magnetic-measurements
bench

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962,
203 - 206

TEXT: The system described produces once every 30 seconds
an automatic sequence of current cycles in five series-connected
magnetic blocks ($L_{\Sigma} = 0.15$ henries, $R_{\Sigma} = 0.11$ ohm) which
simulate the cycles of the main current supply system of the
accelerator. The current in a cycle increases at an initial
rate of 1 670 A/sec, reaching its peak after about 1.8 seconds
and falling to reach zero after 3 seconds. The current for the
magnets of the test-bench is provided by d.c. generators. At
the initial instant the blocks are switched onto a stabilized
voltage U_1 , which ensures a given rate of current increase.
For compensating the voltage losses caused by the resistance of
the circuit, the voltage is increased continuously to the value
 U_2 starting at a suitable time after switching on. When the

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S/120/62/000/004/038/047

System of current supply

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current in the system reaches its full amplitude, the polarity of the voltage is reversed so that a new value of the voltage U_3 is reached, corresponding to the given rate of decrease of the current strength. When the current drops to zero, the magnets are switched off from the supply system and the circuit returns to its initial state. Two series-connected 230 V, 1950 A generators with two synchronous motors of 650 kW each are used as current sources. Two three-phase thyatron rectifiers feed the series-excitation windings of the generators. The block schematic of the supply circuit is given in Fig. 3. For speeding-up the reversal of the output voltage of the generators, their excitation windings are switched onto a voltage of opposite polarity when the current approaches its full amplitude value. The switching is effected by a low-current, fast relay connected into the grid circuit of the thyatron rectifiers, which are connected in parallel in opposition to each other, whereby the control circuit excludes the possibility of their operating simultaneously. The current cycle in the magnetic

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System of current supply

S/120/62/000/004/038/047
E073/E382

blocks and in the generators differs to some extent since a protective resistance $R_{\text{prot}} = 2 \text{ ohm}$ is connected in parallel to the magnets. For a voltage $U_3^{\text{prot}} = -300 \text{ V}$, at the end of the cycle 150 A flows in this resistance in the direction opposite to that of the current in the magnets. The contactor is disconnected at the end of the cycle at the instant when the current flowing through the magnets equals (in absolute value) the current flowing through the protective resistance. The residual current (150 A) decreases exponentially with a time constant of 0.07 sec. From May, 1959, onwards this circuit operated without failure for over 18 months. During this time the thyratrons had to be replaced several times and the contactor in the main current circuit only once. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962

Card 3/4

AMIROV, R.O., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V., prof., red.; BAGIROVA, S.,
tekhn. red.

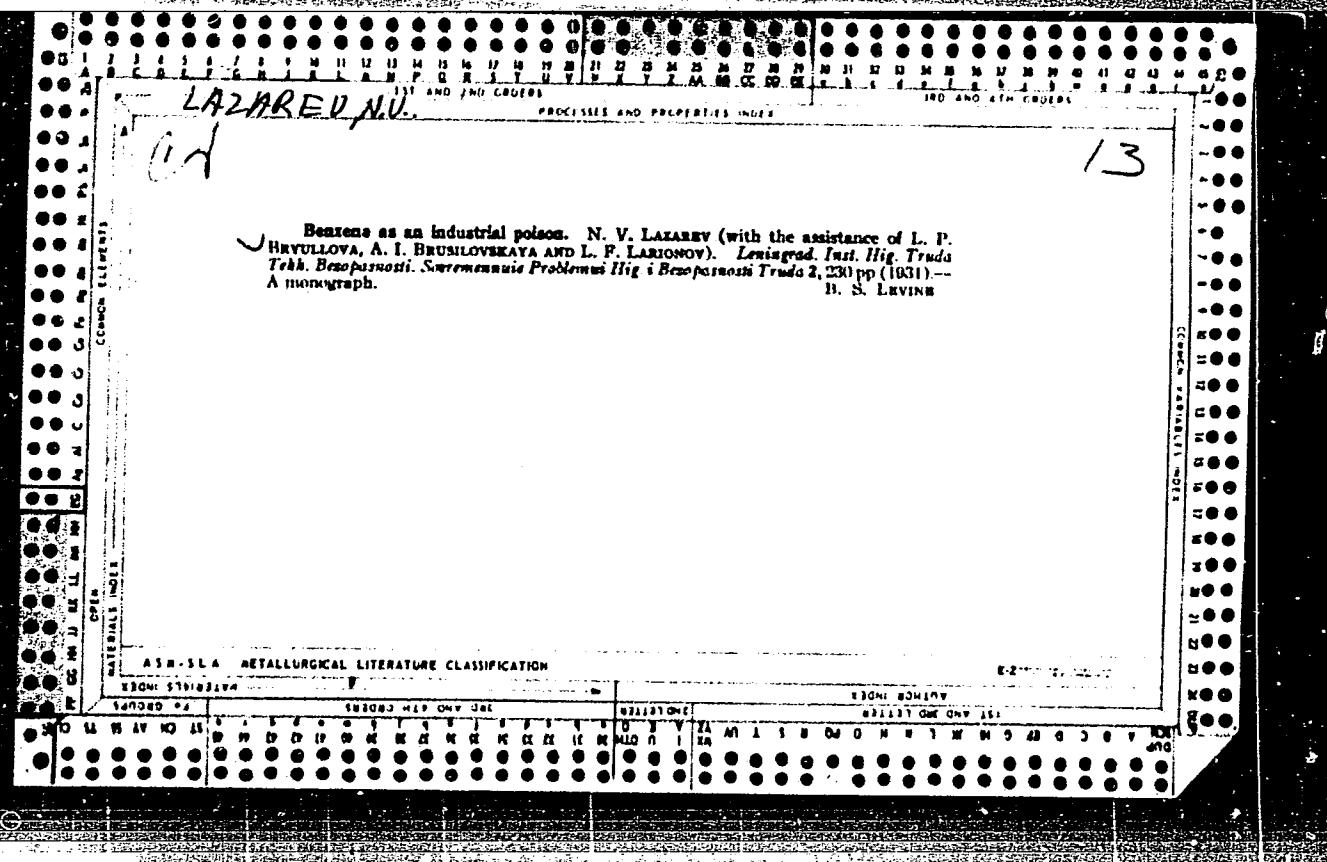
[Increasing the resistance of the body to the action of toxic
substances] Povyshenie ustoichivosti organizma k deistviju
toksicheskikh veshchestv; eksperimental'noe issledovanie. Ba-
ku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(TOXICOLOGY) (BENZIMIDAZOLE)

ANTIPOV, B.D., inzh.; LAZAREV, N.V., inzh.

Making arched structures of glued wood. Avt. dor. 22 no.4;
8-9 Ap '64. (KIP) 17;3

LAZAREV, N.V., inzh.; KOVAL', N.G., inzh.

Mechanized manufacturing of reinforced concrete pipes. Avt.
dor. 27 no.4:13-14 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

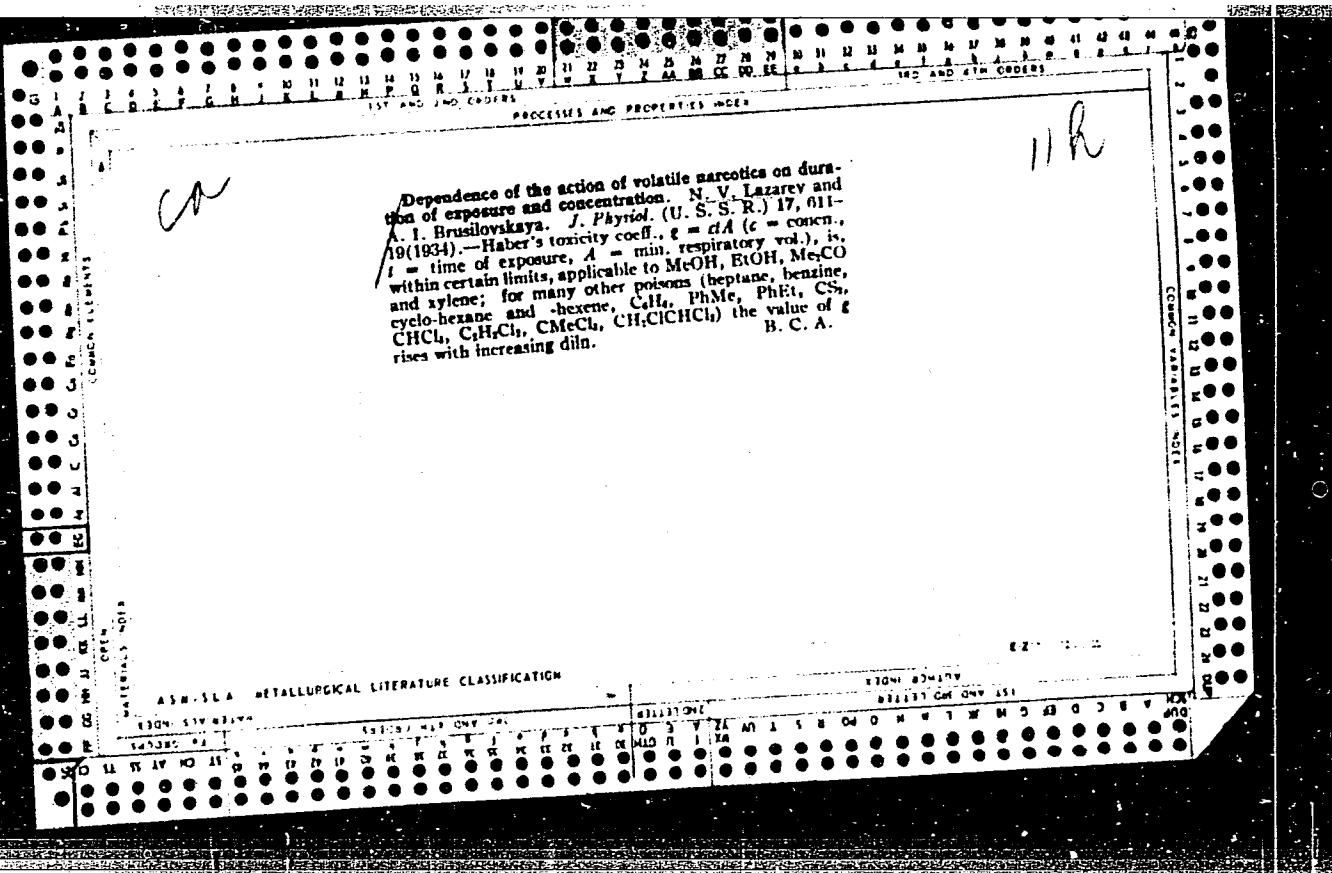


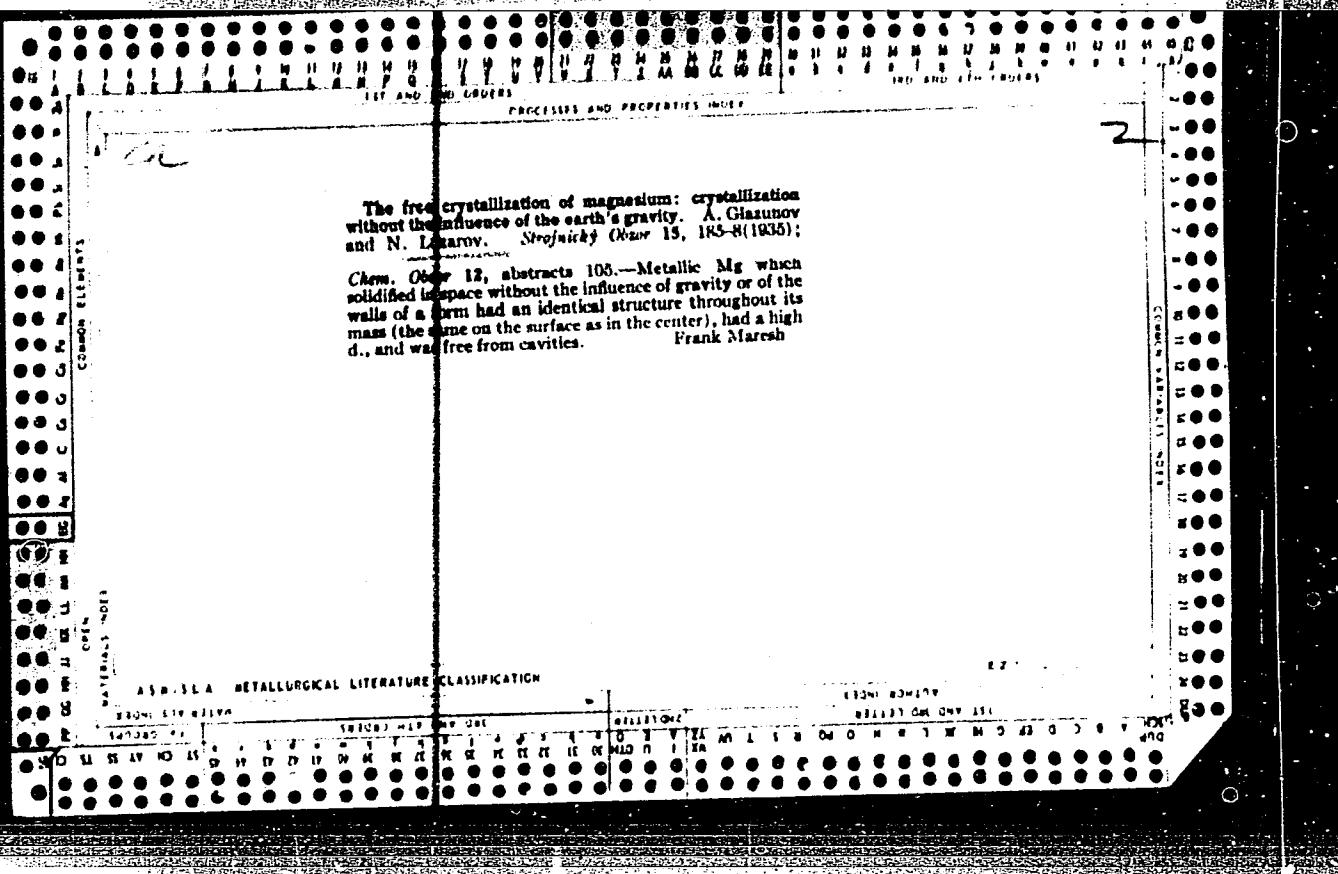
Be

A-41

Penetration of certain organic substances through the skin. N. V. LAZABEV, A. J. BURASILLOVSKAJA, and I. N. LAVROV (Russ. J. Physiol., 1931, 14, 284—289).—The skin of animals is exposed to the org. substance in question, e.g., C_6H_6 or Et_2O , and the concentration in the expired air is determined by burning it in a suitable electric furnace, absorbing the CO_2 formed in sq. $NaOH$, and measuring the change of conductivity in the latter.

W. O. KERMACK.





Toxicological investigations of bis(β-chloroethyl) ether (Chlorex). Lazarev, Ponomareva and Shvartz. *Nosodi* *Nestepereabotki* 3, No. 9, 23 (1936). Chlorex is toxic by reason of its effect on the nervous system and the degenerative effect on the vital internal organs. It also has a local irritating action on the respiratory and mucous membranes.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928920004-7"

Comparative actions of various narcotics. IV. The narcotic effects of cyclohexane and benzene. A. I. Brusilovskaya and N. V. Lazarev. *J. Physiol. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 142-51 (1930).—Contrary to the generally accepted view, expts. show that cyclohexane is a more powerful narcotic than benzene. **V. Effect of lengthening or branching of the hydrocarbon chain.** *Ibid.* 146-55.—Toluene is a more powerful narcotic than benzene, whereas xylene is still more powerful than toluene. As to aliphatic hydrocarbons, if the concn. of these substances in the blood is computed on the basis of a true aq. soln., an increase in the size of the hydrocarbon mol. brings about an increase in the narcotic effect (in harmony with Richardson's rule). Just what effect the linking of hydrocarbon chains has on the narcotic action (i. e., pentane and isopentane) has not been definitely established. **VI. Effect of introducing a halogen into a hydrocarbon.** *Ibid.* 156-60.—The powerful narcotic effect shown by chlorinated hydrocarbons, when compared to unsubstituted hydrocarbons, is due almost entirely to the greater solv. of the former in water and in the blood. **VII. Comparative action of hydrocarbons and the corresponding alcohols.** *Ibid.* 161-3.—The prevailing opinion is that MeOH and EtOH are almost typical narcotics, whereas CH₄ and C₂H₆ are very weak narcotics. Actually just the opposite is the case, if the effective narcotic concn. of these substances in the blood is taken into consideration. The narcotic action of hydrocarbons is greatly diminished on the introduction of the first HO group. H. Cohen

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928920004-7

Relative strengths of various narcotics. VIII. Substitution series of narcotics. A. I. Brusilovskaya and N. V. Lazarev, *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 20, 906-930 (1937); *C. A.* 30, 1000. —When the H of a hydrocarbon is replaced by various substituents, the resulting substance will be more strongly narcotic, the less polar the mol, becomes; the narcotic strength is, in addition, dependent on the size of the mol. The narcotic strength of radicals is given in the following "Substitution Series":

size of the molecule in the following "Substitution Series":

Alkyl radical	$\text{>} \text{polyethylene radical} > \text{aryl radical}$ $\text{>} \text{alkyl radical, which contains multiple bonds}$ (the more such bonds, the weaker) $>$
	$\text{--H} > \text{--I} > \text{--Br} > \text{--Cl} > \text{NH}_3, \text{--SH}, \text{--CHO}, \text{--OH},$ $\text{--NO}_2 > \text{--COOH}$

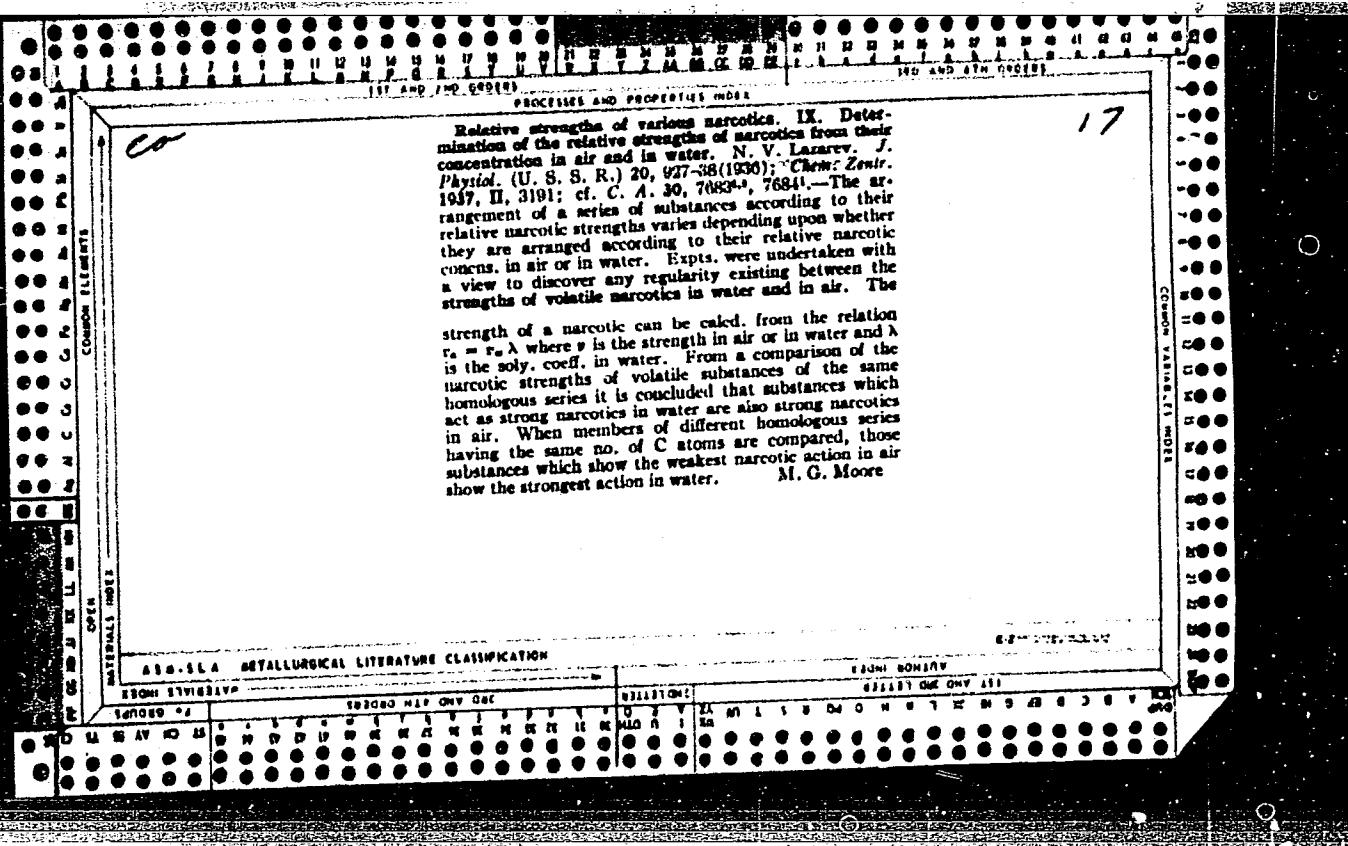
... by Cl brings

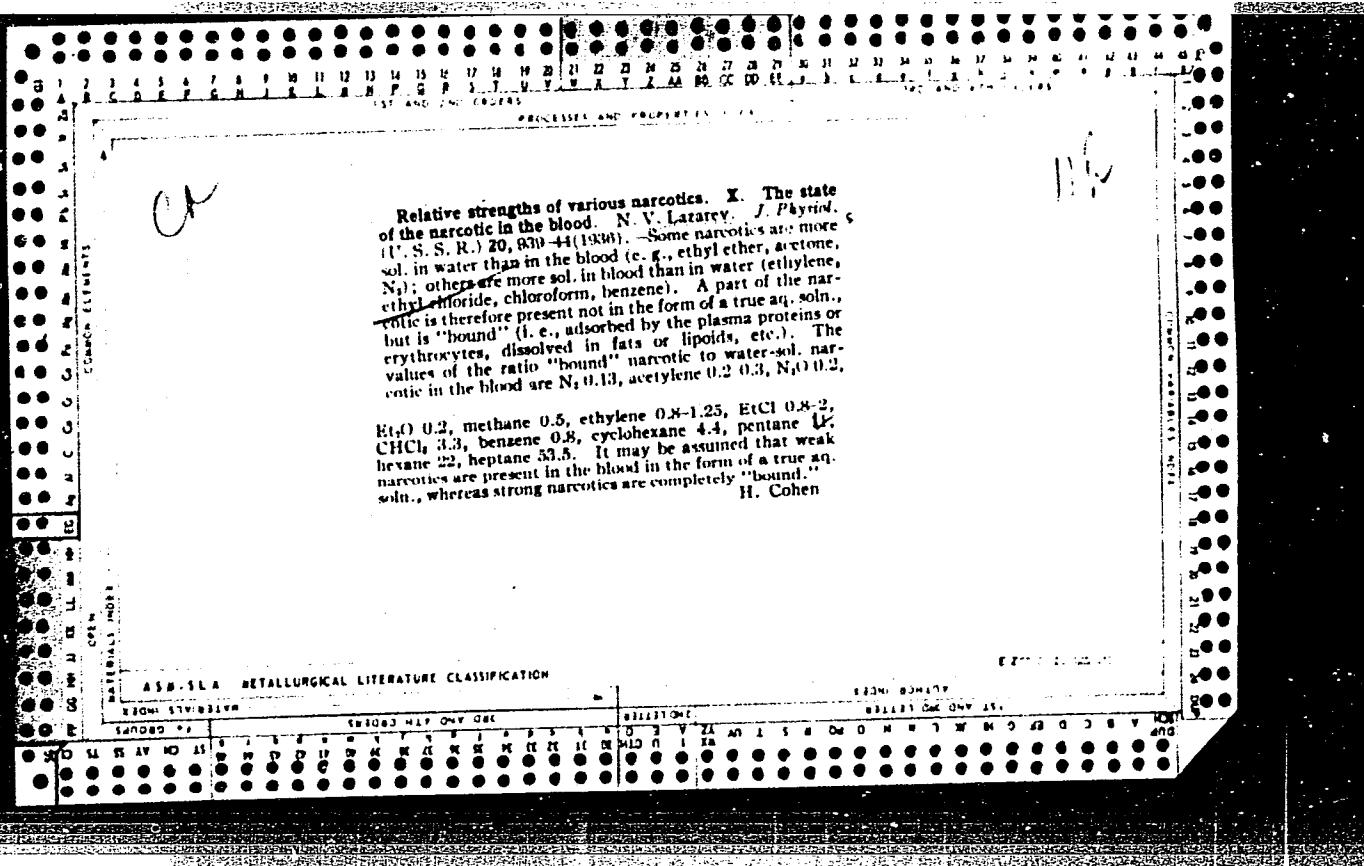
Thus, the replacement of a hydroxyl group by Cl brings about an increase in the narcotic strength of the substance. The exact location of the radicals NH_2 , $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{CHO}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NO}_2$ in the series is still undetermined. H. Cohen

ABR-36A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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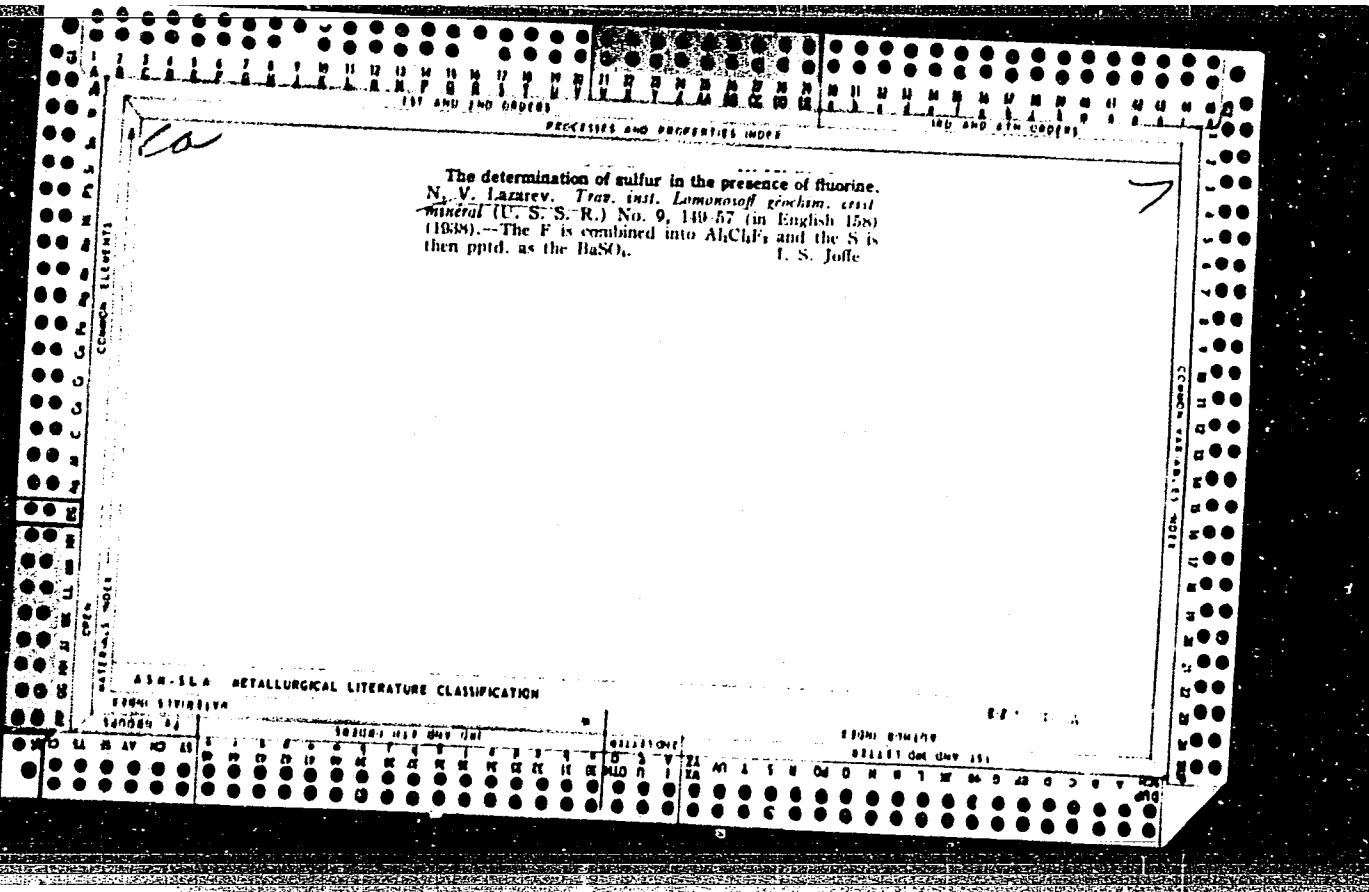


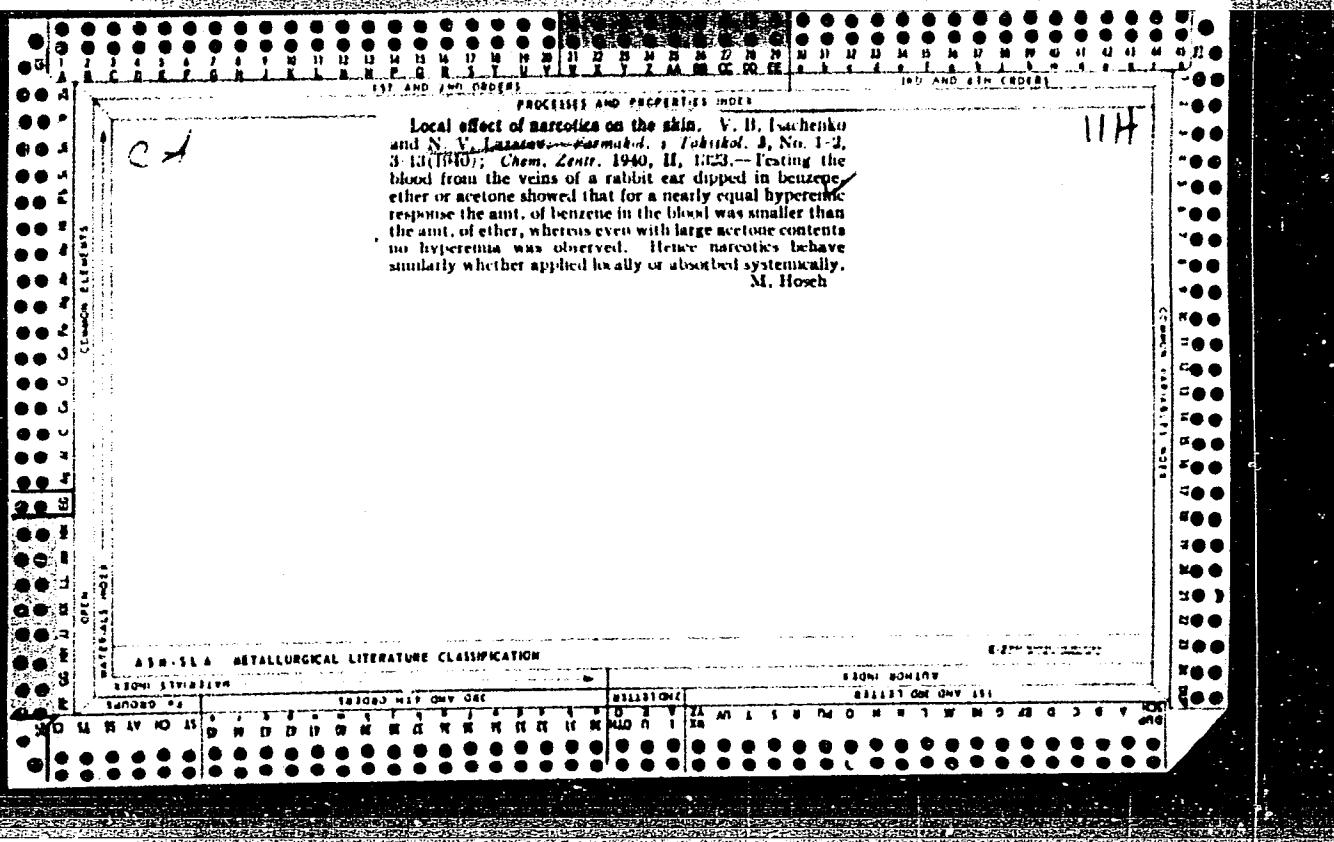
co

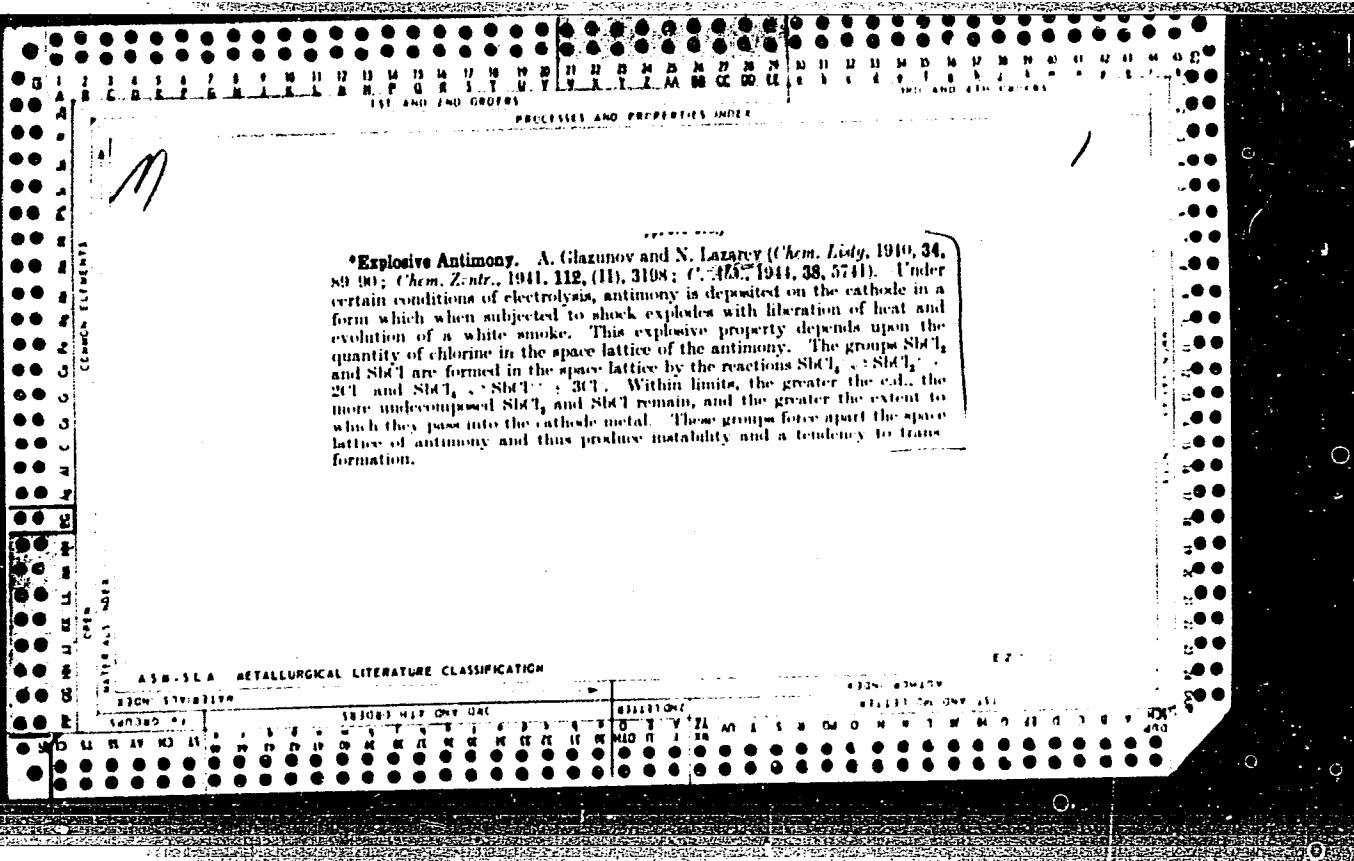
6

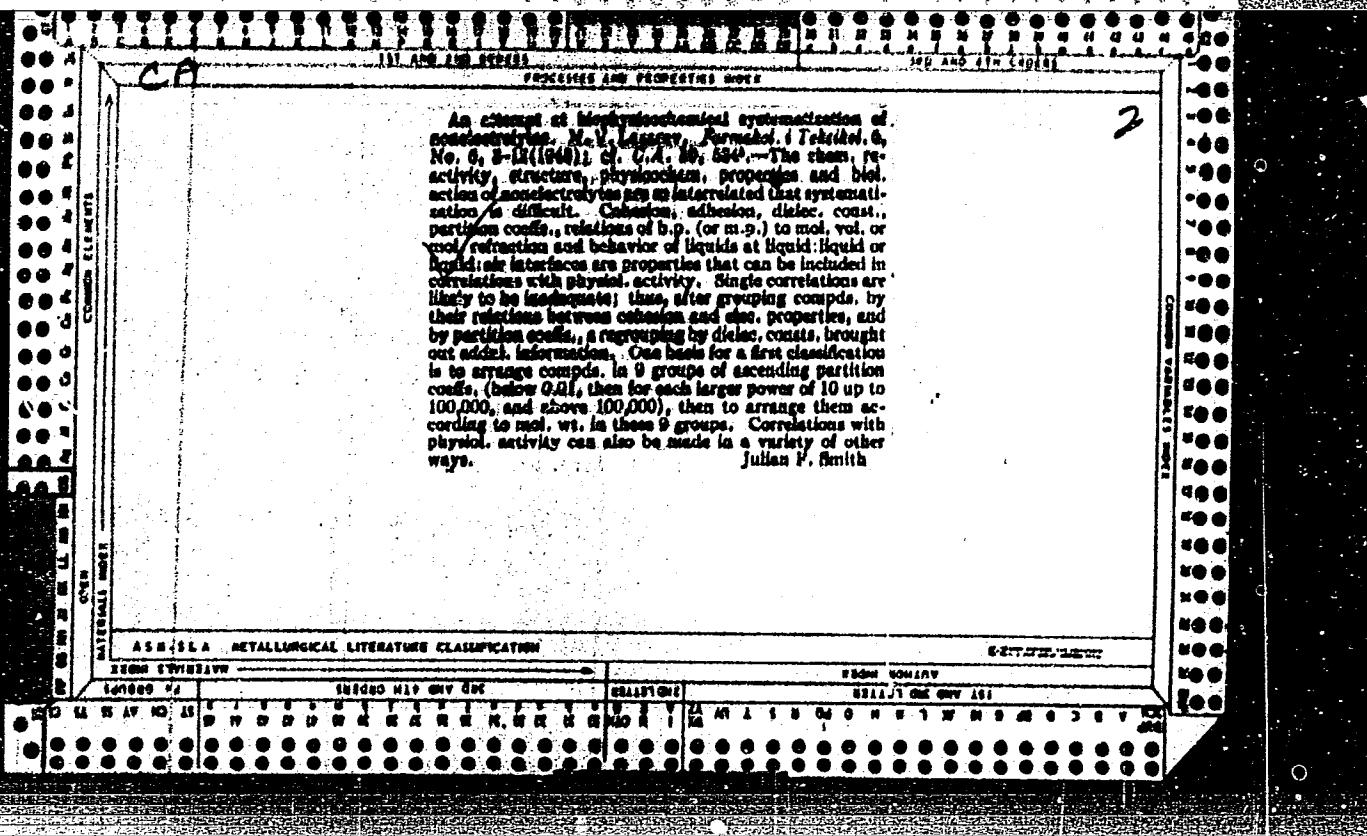
Determination of chromium and manganese in the presence of each other. N. V. Lazarev. Zavodskaya Lab. 6, 627 (1937). In a modification of the Tsing and Kurtz A method (C. A. 26, 363) for detg. Mn and Cr in ores, more rapid and equally good results can be obtained by detg. Cr + Mn and then Cr alone by successive treatments of the oxidized soln. with excess FeSO_4 and back titration with KMnO_4 . By this method the prolonged boiling and standing of the soln. to obtain coarsely flocculent AgCl ppt. is made unnecessary. Pure 0.5 g. ore with 5-10 g. of $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ and dissolve the cool melt in 70-80 cc. of 10% H_2SO_4 . Introduce some filter pulp, filter and wash the residue (contg. SiO_2) with 5% H_2SO_4 . Dil. the soln. to 200-300 cc., add 5 cc. H_3PO_4 , 5 cc. of 0.1 N AgNO_3 and 1 g. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$. Boil the soln. for 10 min. to decompr. excess persulfate, cool, add excess 0.1 N FeSO_4 and titrate back with 0.1 N KMnO_4 . This titration gives the Cr and Mn content. Now add 1 g. more of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, boil for 10 min., add 3-4 cc. of 50% HCl to decompr. HAtO_4 and boil for another 10 min. to expel the Cl_2 . Treat the cold soln. with excess FeSO_4 and titrate back with KMnO_4 to det. Cr. Det. Mn by the difference of the 2 titrations. The method can be used for detg. Cr and Mn in silicates, which before the fusion with pyrosulfate should be decompd. with H_2SO_4 and HF and the excess H_2SO_4 expelled by heating. Chas. Blane

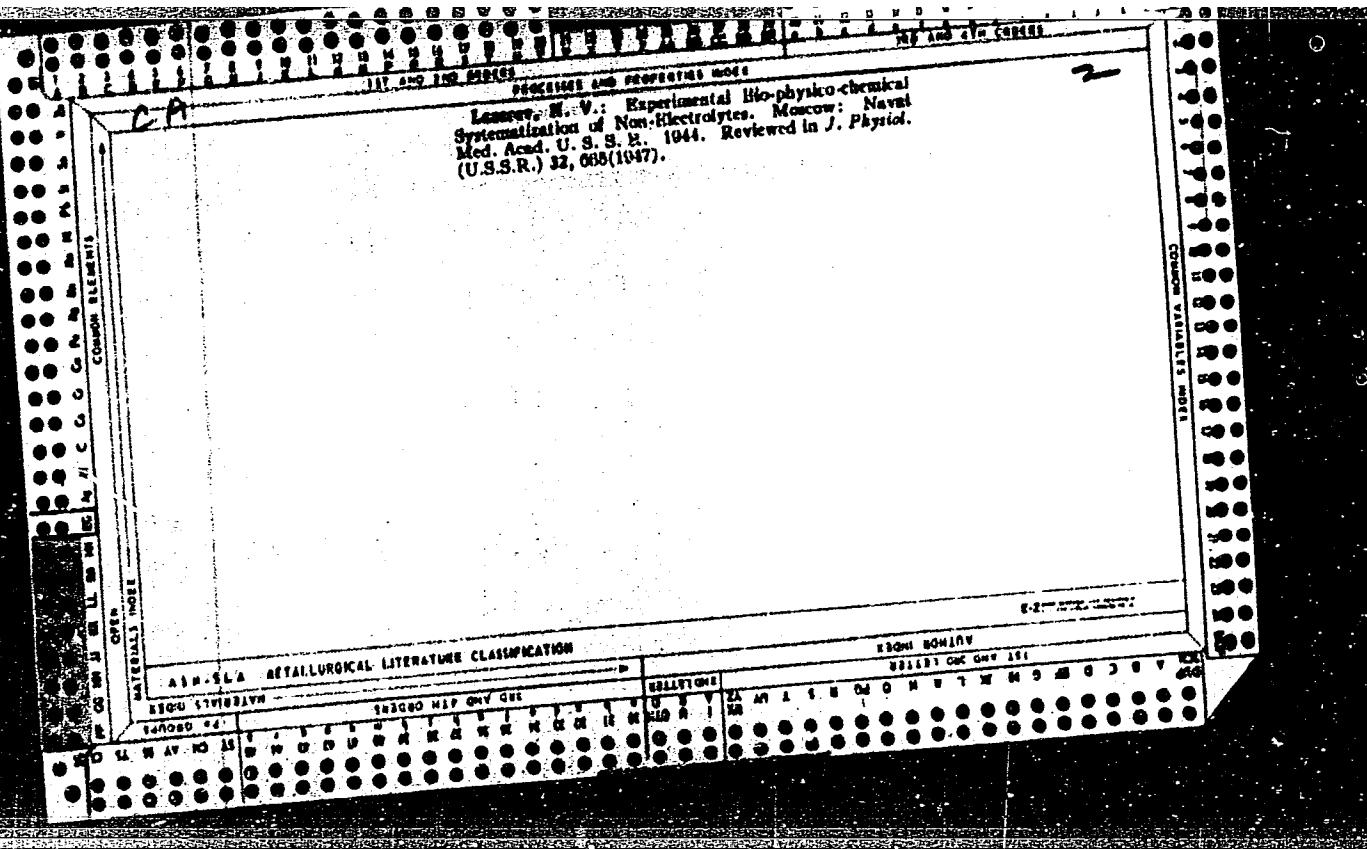
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

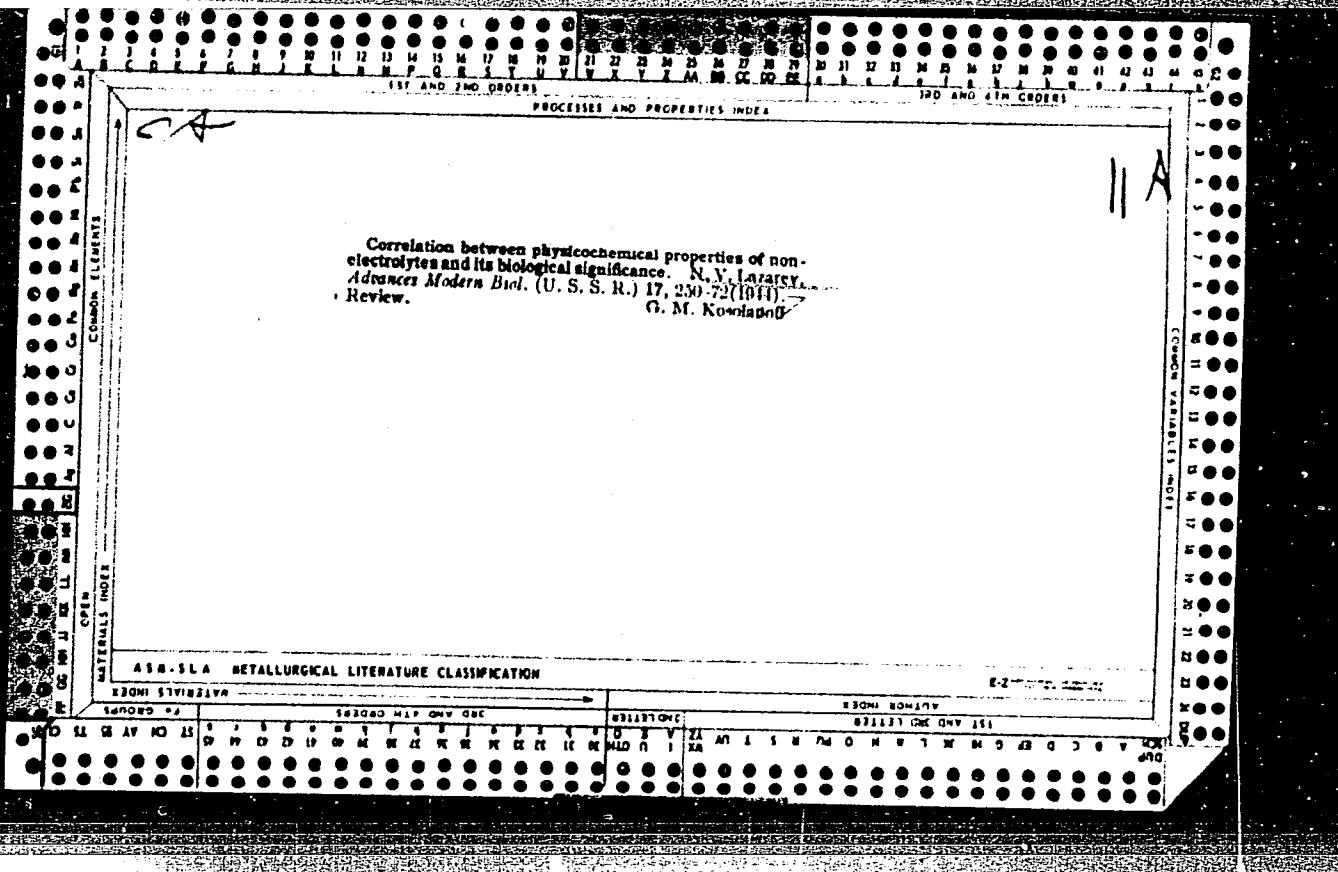












LAZAREV, N. V.

PA 20T39

USSR/Medicine - Sulfanileamide and Jul/Aug 1947
Sulfanilamide Derivatives
Medicine - Bacteriology

"Little-known Facts About the Effects of Sulfanilamide Compounds," N. V. Lazarev, L. S. Salyamon, 4 pp

"Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal" Vol XXXIII, No 4

Woods in 1940 discovered a state of rivalry existing between sulfanilamide and para-aminobenzenoid acid when they were added to a medium in vitro, in which there was a growth of microbes. This threw light on the mechanisms of the etiopathic effect of the white streptocide and its derivatives.

20T39

LAZAREV, N. V.

Lazarev, N. V. - "Twenty years of experience by the Industrial Toxicology Laboratory (Leningrad scientific research institute of labor hygiene and prevention of illnesses)," In symposium: Issledovaniye v oblasti prom. toksikologii, Leningrad, 1948, . 3-35

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stoy, No. 6, 1949).

LAZAREV, N. V.

PA 41T87

USSR/Medicine - Narcotics
Chemistry - Xenon

Jan/Feb 1948

"The Narcotic Effect of Xenon," N. V. Lazarev, Ye.
I. Lyublina, R. Ya. Madorskaya, Toxicol Lab, Lenin-
grad Sci Res Inst for Worker's Health and Industrial
Diseases, 4 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXIV, No 1

Conducted experiments to determine the effect of
Xenon on adult white mice. Experiments were made
difficult in that very little gas was available.
Also handicapped by lack of equipment. Able to de-
termine that this inert gas has a great narcotic
effect even during normal barometric pressure, thus
showing that this gas is narcotic independent of
pressure. Submitted, 5 Jan 1947. FDB 41T87

LAZAREV, N. V.

37520. Lazarev, N. V. problema neelektrolitov s gigienicheskoy tochki zreniya. v sb: XII
vsesoyuz. s"yezd gigiyenistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov. T. I. M.,
1949, s 166-70

SO: Letopis' Akhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949

LAZAREV, N. V.

27909. LAZREV, N. V. — Sovremennoye sostoyaniye problemy antibiotikov. Trudy
KIII vsesoyuz. S"yezdatерapevtov. 1., 1949. S. 512-18.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949.

LAZAREV, N.V. i VISHCHERSKAYA-SHTEYNBERG, N.A.

22037 Lazarev, N. V. i Vishcherskaya-Shteynberg, N. A. Novoye v terapii agranulotsitozov.
Novosti Meditsiny, vyp. 12, 1949, s. 11-21

SC: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moscow, 1949.

LAZAREV, N.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; BULUSHEV, S.F., red.;
ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Toxic chemicals in industries; handbook for chemists, engineers,
and physicians] Khimicheski vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti;
spravochnik dlja khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachej. Pod obshchej red.
N.V.Lazareva. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry.
Pt.1. [Organic substances] O ganicheskie veshchestva. 1951. 575 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY)

LAZAREV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, red.

[Pharmacology of pathological processes] Farmakologija patologicheskikh protsessov. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1951. 298 p.
(PHARMACOLOGY) (MIRA 12:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928920004-7

LAZAREV, N. V.

"Pharmacology of Cholinesterase Inhibitors," Med. Rabot., v. 14, no 26,
1951, p. 4.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928920004-7"

LAZAREV N. V.

181T60

USSR/Medicine - Nerve Stimulants

Apr 51

"Dibasol in Diseases of the Nervous System,"
Prof N. V. Lazarev, Hon Worker of Sci, M. A.
Rozin, Cand Med Sci, Chair of Pharmacol,
Naval Med Acad

"Sov Med" Vol XV, No 4, pp 24-26

Recent work on dibasol established that this drug (acting on the spine) strengthens reflexes, lowers blood pressure, and stimulates respiration of decerebrated cats. Effect on decapitated cats is similar. Ergometric tests on humans showed the drug increases muscular work

USSR/Medicine - Nerve Stimulants
(Contd)

Apr 51

output to above normal after it had been lowered to 78% by adm of glucose and to value not cited by a drug mixt. Rate of muscle contraction in work is increased by 19.7%. Guinea pigs poisoned (paralyzed) with tricresyl phosphate could be saved from death by adm of dibasol. Drug has been used successfully in treatment of various nervous and muscular dystrophies (following poliomyelitis or tick encephalitis, in progressive muscular atrophy, etc.). It is being produced on industrial scale.

181T60

181T60

FLARES, NY.

U.S.A.

Pentoxyl and its application to the diseases accompanied by leucopenia. V. A. Belov, N. V. Lazarev, G. I. Polistovskii, and K. L. Shildov. *Sov. Med.* 1953, No. 2, 31-6; *Referat. Zhez., Khim.* 1954, No. 20301. -A review and the application of the prepn, pentoxyl (I), used as a stimulator for the formation of leukocytes, are given. I is effective in the cases of agranulocytic angina (in combination with penicillin); peritonitis; Leukopenia; chlorine benzene poisoning, and agranulocytosis as a result of drug actions and x-ray therapy. I increases the amt. of leukocytes in blood, mainly by increase of neutrophils; the amts. of erythrocytes, reticulocytes, and platelets do not change markedly. In the case of lymphatic leukemia I can be used only with great precaution, since parallel with the increase of leukocytes an increase of the amt. of the lymph nodes may take place. In the cases of aleukemic leukemia and macrocytic anemias I is not effective. E. W.

RYLOVA, M.L.; LAZAREV, N.V., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, zaveduyushchiy.

Toxicity of vinylidenedichloride. Farm. i toks. 16 no.1:47-50 Ja-F '53.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(Vinylidene)

LAZAREV, N.V., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; FELISTOVICH, G.I.; KHILOV, K.L., professor, zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki ; UL'YANOVA, L.S.; GERSHANOVICH, M.L.; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., professor; BHUSILOVSKAYA, A.I., dotsent.

Conference on pentoxylyl therapy in agranulocytosis. Farm. i toks 16 no.1:
62-63 Ja-F '53.

1. Voyenno-morskaya meditsinskaya akademiya (for Lazarev and Gershmanovich).
2. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний, Leningrad (for Felistovich). 3. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy institut (for Khilov). 4. Klinika Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний, Leningrad (for Ul'yanova).
(Agranulocytosis) (Pentoxylyl)

As a result of work directed by Lazarev, metacil (4-methyluracil) was developed and introduced as the first effective peroral drug for the treatment of leucopenic conditions. In the meantime G. I. Felistovich had demonstrated that the chemically similar drug pentoxylyl is superior to metacil. Pentoxylyl is now being supplied by industry. Addnl data are required in order to clarify pentoxylyl's effect on erythropoiesis.

254T19

ZAKABUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, zaveduyushchaya;
LAZAREV, N.V., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Effect of minimal doses of aniline applied to the skin of rabbits. Farm.
i toks. 16 no.2:40-42 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigieny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(Aniline--Physiological effect)

LAZAREV, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; ZAKA-
BUTINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARASIK,
V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.I.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAHPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA,
Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANEVSKAYA,
O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.,
GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.
Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53.

(MLRA 6:6)
(Poisons)

LAZAREV, N.V.

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 690 - X

BOOK

Author: LAZAREV, N. V., Prof., Honored Scientist, Editor. Call No.: AF645591
Full Title: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN INDUSTRY. REFERENCE BOOK FOR CHEMISTS, ENGINEERS AND PHYSICIANS. 3rd ed., revised and supplemented. Part I: Organic Substances. Part II: Inorganic and "Elementorganic Compounds. Transliterated Title: Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachey. izd, 3-e, pererabotannoye i dopolnennoye. Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganicheskiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya.

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature ("Goskhimizdat")

Date: 1954 No. pp: part I - 810; part II - 582 No. of copies 15,000

1/11

AID 690 - X

Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachey, izd, 3-e, pererabotannoye i dopolnennoye. Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganicheskiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya

Editorial Staff

Editor: See "Author". Contributors to the text: Lazarev, N. V., Prof., Brusilovskaya, A. I., Dotsent; Gadaskina, I. D., Dr. Biol. Sci.; Danishevskiy, S. L., Dr. Med. Sci.; Levina, E. N., Lyublina, Ye. I., Ryllova, M. L., Senior Scientific Workers; Salyamin, L. S., Kand. Med. Sci.

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: This reference book is intended for a wide range of chemists, engineers and technicians in all fields of industry, for sanitary and technical inspectors, physicians and supervisors of safety measures in industrial establishments, as well as for scientific workers in research institutes who are working out new technological processes and need data on the toxicity of the substances used. The purpose of this book is to give information to avoid even light cases of occupational poisoning in all branches of industry, transport and agriculture. The book is written in a clear and precise style. The vast amount of material is arranged in an order which makes the finding of

2/11

Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, AID 690 - X
inxhenerov i vrachey, izd. 3-e, pererabotannoye i dopolnennoye.
Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganiche-
skiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya.

any wanted information very easy. The book is interesting
because it describes Soviet methods of ensuring the safe handling
of poisons, and discusses the maximum concentrations permissible
in the USSR.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: According to the editor, this is the most extensive
and complete reference book in world literature on industrial
poisons. The work is published in 2 volumes. It describes the
physical, chemical and toxic properties of organic substances
(Part I) and of inorganic and "elementorganic" compounds
(Part II) and discusses methods preventing their harmful effect
on the organism of workers handling them. "Elementorganic
compounds" (elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya) is a term
suggested by Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov for designating
derivatives of hydrocarbon radicals and different elements
except those usually contained in organic substances.

3/11

Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, AID 690 - X
inzhenerov i vrachey, izd. 3-e, pererabotannoye i dopolnennoye.
Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganicheskiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya.

The book is based on the research work of Soviet scientists in the field of experimental industrial toxicology and on clinics of industrial poisoning, industrial-hygiene and chemistry. The foreign literature on the subject is also taken into consideration, because of valuable information on many cases of industrial poisoning in "capitalistic" countries, especially the USA, where - according to the editor - the maximum permissible concentrations of toxic substances are much higher than in the Soviet Union. Some chapters, e. g. that on radioactive substances, are based exclusively on foreign references. The material in the book is distributed in conformity with the chemico-toxicologic principle. The editor recommends first finding the name of any wanted substance in the subject index, where next to the chemical terms are listed all technical and commercial designations and trade-marks of compounds mentioned in the text. The articles dedicated to individual substances

4/11

AID 690 - X

Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachey, izd. 3-e, pererabotannoje i dopolnennoye. Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganicheskiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya.

are divided into several sections. The first section specifies what industries use the given substance and for what purposes. This is followed by a description of the basic methods of its production, its physical and chemical properties and of the conditions in which the substance is poisonous. The main part of each article deals with the toxic effects of the substance on animals and on human beings, the acute and chronic poisoning, with local (skin, eyes) affections, and the general distribution and transformations of the poison in the organism. The maximum permissible concentrations are specified, as well as recommendations for dosage made by scientific institutions and specialists. The final part of each article contains data on individual shielding devices and accident prevention under industrial conditions, information on first aid when poisoning or chemical burns occur, and on the subsequent medical treatment. Methods of determining the presence of the substance in the air of factories, plants,

5/11

AID 690 - X
Vrednyye veshchestva v promyshlennosti. Spravochnik dlya khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachey, izd. 3-e, pererabotannoye i dopolnennoye. Chast' I: Organicheskiye veshchestva. Chast' II: Neorganiche-skiye i elementorganicheskiye soyedineniya.

laboratories, etc., as well as in the human organism, are presented. Tests with animals and accidents occurring in industrial conditions are described. If one or more of the above sections of an article are missing, it means that the relevant data were not found in the literature. The book is provided with tables and formulas.

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6/11

LAZAREV, N.V.; FELISTOVICH, G.I.; LILENKO, S.I., redaktor; RULEVA, M.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Pentoxylin and its use in leukemia cases] Pentoksil i ego primenenie
pri alekriakh. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-
nie, 1954. 119 p. (MIRA 7:12)
(Pharmacology) (Leucopenia) (Uracil)

LAZAREV, Nikolay Vasill'yevich, 1895-

[Inducing diseases in animals for experimental studies] Vospriozvedenie zabolеваний u shivotnykh dlja eksperimental'no terapevticheskikh issledovanii. [Leningrad] Leningradskoe otdel., Medgiz, 1954. 391 p.
(Medicine, Experimental)
(Laboratory animals)

(MLRA 8:2)

LAZAREV, N.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki, professor, redaktor; MUSAKIN, A.P.,
redaktor; KHAVIN, Z.Ya., redaktor; KLIMINA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; EHLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; LEVIN, Sh.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Industrial toxicology] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti.
Part 1. [Organic substances] Organicheskie veshchestva. 1954. 810 p.
Part 2. [Inorganic and simple organic compounds] Neorganicheskie i
elementorganicheskie soedineniya. 1954. 582 p. Izd. 3-e, perer. i dop.
Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry. [Microfilm]
(Industrial toxicology)

(MLRA 7:11)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology IAZAREV, N. V.

Card 1/1

FD 240

Author : Lazarev, N. V. and Rozin, M. A.
Title : Problems of medicinal action on an impaired nervous system
Periodical : Fiziol.zhur. 2, 142-147, Mar/Apr 1954
Abstract : Conductivity of the isolated sciatic nerve of frogs, impaired by mechanical pressure on the nerve, was restored by dibazol in a solution of 1:10,000. Dibazol also temporarily restored spinal reflexes in frogs that were extinguished by application of 60 to 70 voltac to one leg; it restored also the central inhibition of reflex summation, produced by pain stimuli in rabbits. Results of experiments showed that therapeutic action of dibazol is similar to proserin and eserin, only much stronger. It is unlikely that action of dibazol is due to its anticholinesterase activity which is very weak. The drugs supplement sleep therapy at a late stage of treatment. Ten references, all USSR. Graphs. Charts.
Institution : Chair of Pharmacology, Naval Medical Academy
Submitted : May 26, 1953

LAZAREV, N. V.

"The Increase in the Physiological Resistance of the Organism with the Help of Therapeutic Agents," from the book Theses of the Reports of the Scientific Session of the Military Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirov, Tezisy Dokladov Nauchnyx Sessii, 29-Oct-2 Nov 1956, Leningrad.

LAZAREV, N.V.

"The Increase in the Physiological Resistance of the Organism with the Help of Therapeutic Agents," p. 14 1956, Military Medicine

lecture delivered at a conference of Soviet military physicians at the Military Medical Academy im. S.M. Kirov, Leningrad, 29-October - 2 Nov 56.

LAZAREV

The effect of some pyrimidine derivs. on the development of spontaneous leucocytosis in mice. N. V. Lazarev, R. S. Karlinskaya, and G. I. Felistovich. *Voprosy Onkologii* 2, 218-21(1956).—Pyrimidine derivs. such as 4-methyluracil, 5-oxymethyl-4-methyluracil stimulate hemopoiesis and cell proliferation. Slight changes in the structure of pyrimidine derivs. may reverse the effect of the compd. from stimulation to inhibition of hemopoiesis and cell stimulation. This was true of 5-ultra-4-methyluracil which differs from pentury only by a substitution in position 5. The latter compd. depresses leucopoiesis in rabbits with a benzene-produced leucopenia. A further search was made for pyrimidine derivs. which might inhibit hemopoiesis and arrest cell proliferation. Such N₄derivs. were prep'd. by a previously described procedure (Lazarev and Felistovich, *Pentury and its Use in Leukemias*, 2nd ed., 1954, Gosudarst. Izdat. Med. Lit.) and by the method of Kharlamov-Borisov and Karlinskaya (C. A. 59, 3552). Sixty-nine mice were used and 24 had myeloid leucocytosis, 31 hemoblastic leucocytosis, and 14 lymphatic leucocytosis. The mice with the lymphatic leucocytosis did not respond to treatment with any of the pyrimidine derivs. tested. 2,6-Diamino-4-methylpyrimidine, 2,6-diamino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine, Na salt of 5-sulfoisocytosine, 4-methylcytosine, and 2-oxy-6-amino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine brought about changes in the peripheral blood and prolonged the life of the exptl. animals with myeloid and hemoblastic types of leucocytosis. In some cases the increase in the dose of some of the drugs considerably reduced the no. of the leukocytes in the mice with myeloid and hemoblastic leucocytosis for 6-9 days after which their no. rose again. A higher dose of the drugs is required to achieve a similar reduction in the no. of the leukocytes upon repeated injection of the same drug, until tolerance to the drug develops to the point of no

LAZAREV, N. V. & KERIMSKAYA, R. S. . .
further response. The Na salt of 5-sulfocytosine exerts a selective action on the immature leucocytes but also has a greater effect on the total leucocyte count. The same is true of 4-methylcytosine and of 2-oxo-3-amino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine. None of the 3 derivs. had any noteworthy effect on the prolongation of the life span of the animals. Some of the pyrimidine derivs stimulate cell proliferation while others inhibit it. To the first belong 2-thio-extrimidin derivs which are substituted in position 5 by a leaving group negatively charged such as --NO_2 or --SO_3^- . Not so, a single instance was stimulation of granulocytes observed when position 5 was substituted by --NH_2 or $\text{--CH}_2\text{OH}$. The 2nd group consisted mostly of 5-nitro and 5-sulfur derivs of pyrimidines which held 2 amino groups or an amino and oxy group in positions 2 and 6.

B. S. Levine

2/2

~~LAZAREV, N.V., professor, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby~~

Polyvalent action of drugs. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:23-28 o '56.
(PHARMACOLOGY)
(MIRA 10:3)

KALASHNIKOV, V.P.; OVCHINNIKOV, B.N.; LAZAREV, N.V., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; TARASOV, G.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; KIRMARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Medicinal plants in the northwestern part of the R.S.F.S.R.
(Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov provinces)] Lekarstvennye rastenija
severo-zapadnoi chasti RSFSR (Leningradskoi, Novgorodskoi i Pskovskoi
oblastei). Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957. 142 p.

(MLRA 10:2)

(RUSSIA, NORTHWESTERN--BOTANY, MEDICAL)

LAZAREV, N.V.

LAZAREV, N.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; SAVICH, V.P., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; TVERITINOVA, K.S., tekhn.red.

[The new antibiotic binan or the sodium salt of usninic acid; botanical and medical studies] Novyi antibiotik binan, ili natrievaia sol' usninovoi kisloty; botanicheskie i meditsinskie issledovaniia. Moskva, 1957. 224 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (USNINIC ACID)

LAZAREV, N. V.

VASIL'YEV, K.G.; KAREV, I.S.; LAZAREV, N.V., professor, zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki RSFSR; LYUBELINA, Ye.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
OVCHAROV, V.G. (Leningrad)

Possibility of increasing body resistance to the action of harmful
environmental factors. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 1 no.2:19-24 Mr-Ap '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii Voyenno-
meditsinskoy ordena Lenin a akademii imeni S.M.Kirova i toksikolo-
gicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i
profzabolevaniy.

(IMMUNITY) (PHARMACOLOGY)

Lazarev M.V.
LAZAREV, M.V. (Leningrad)

Some general features of the action of industrial poisons. Gig.
truda i prof.zab. 1 no.6:23-27 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny
truda i profzabolenvaniy.
(INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V.
LAZAREV, N.V.

Medicinal therapy of infectious diseases. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i
immun. 28 no.10:41-47 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii, farmsii i farmakognozii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, therapy, chemother. (Rus))

~~LAZAREV, N.V.~~, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; VISHNYAKOV, S.M., kand.med.
nauk

Increasing body resistance to operative trauma by means of drugs [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 79 no.11:19-23. № 157. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii (nach.-prof. N.V.Lazarev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova. Adres N.V.Lazareva: Leningrad, D-14, ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina, d. 17, kv.8.

(VITAMIN B 12, eff.

on resist. to operative trauma in cats)
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, eff.

dibazol, on resist. to operative trauma in cats)
(IMIDAZOLES, eff.

5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole, on resist. to operative trauma
in cats)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE,
eff. of vitamin B₁₂, dibazol, 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole
on resist. to surg. trauma in animals (Rus)

LAZAREV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, prof., zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR,
red.; SHTAKEL'BERG, H.A., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Medicinal regulation of the inflammatory process; a collection
of papers] Lekarstvennaia reguliatsiya vospalitel'nogo protessa;
sbornik rabot. Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie, 1958.
271 p.

(INFLAMMATION)

(MIRA 12:2)

LAZAREV, N.V.

General and specific effects of drugs. Farm. i toks. 21 no.3:81-87
My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:?)

1. Kafedra farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii Voyenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(DRUGS, effects,
general & specific, review (Rus))

IATAREV, N. V.

"Experimental study of chronic influences on the organism
as one of the central hygienic problems."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

~~LAZAREV, N.V.~~, prof., zasl.deyatel' nauki RSFSR; GREKH, I.F., kand.med.nauk
(Leningrad)

Pyrimidines and therapy. Vrach.delo no.2:113-118 F '59.
(MIRA 12:6)
1. Kafedra farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii (zav. -
zasl.deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.N.V.Lazarev) Voyenno-meditsin-
skoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova,
(PYRIMIDINES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; ROZIN, M.A. (Leningrad)

State of nonspecific increased resistance. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap.
3 no.4;16-21 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova i toksikologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. I.D. Gadaskina) Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний.

(ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

LAZAREV, N.V. (Leningrad, D-14, ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina, d.17, kv.8)

Life and activity of Aleksei Antoninovich Krontovskii. Vop.
enk. 5 no.2:234-242 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz knyedry farmakologii (zav. - zasl.deyatel' nanki RSFSR
prof.N.V.Lazarev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordlena Lenina akademii
im. S.M.Kirova.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Krontovskii, Aleksei A. (Rus))

LAZAREV, N.V.

Modern medicine and botany. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 6 no. 7:53-59
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(Materia medica, Vegetable)

LAZAREV, N.V. (Leningrad)

Quality and quantity in pharmacological reactions. *Fiziol.*
zhur. 45 no.8:1000-1003 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Vojenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.
Kirova i Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний, Leningrad.
(DRUGS pharmacol)

LAZAREV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; PARIBOK, V.P., red.; KHARASH, G.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Lectures on the pharmacology of the blood system] Lektsii po
farmakologii sistemy krovi. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry.
Leningr.otd-nie, 1960. 80 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(BLOOD--DISEASES) (PHARMACOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V.; GREEKH, I.P.

Conference on the problem of accommodation reactions and methods
for increasing the resistance of the organism to unfavorable
influences. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:156-158 Ja '60.

(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

(MIRA 13:5)

LAZAREV, N.V.

Pharmacology

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L., prof.; VAL'DIKAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENYEVA, Z.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHANOVICH, M.L., kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORBOVITSKIY, S.Ye., prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO, P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand. med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KARASIK, V.M., prof.; KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV, A.I., doktor veter. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.; MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIEOK, V.P., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.; ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R., kand. biol. nauk; TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH, G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAUNINA, R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof. [deceased]; CHERKES, A.I., prof.;

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.----(continued) Card 2.

CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.;
YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.;
NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUNAYEVA,
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad,
Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy,
Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V., prof.

Medicinal stimulation of the resistance of the body to
infection. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:7-12 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR. Leningrad.
(INFECTION) (IMMUNITY)

LAZAREV, N.V.; FELISTOVICH, G.I.

Relations between the action of pyrimidine stimulators and
inhibitors of cell growth and reproduction. Vop.onk. 7
no.8:65-72 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii Instituta onkologii
AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. ch. AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(LEUKEMIA) (PYRIMIDINES) (CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY))

LAZAREV, N.V., prof.

Significance of toxic effects of exogenous chemical agents.
Gig. i san, 26 no.2:89-94 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova
i toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний.
(CHEMICALS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LAZAREV, N.V., prof.

Medicine against cancer? This problem troubles the whole mankind.
Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.11:82-85 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Cancer research)

LAZAREV, N.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk, red.; ANDREYEVA-CALANINA, Ye.TS., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Manganese oxides; their comparative toxicity, hygienic significance and the clinical aspects of the chronic effect of manganese] Okisly margantsa; sravnitel'naya ikh toksichnost', gigienicheskoe znachenie i klinika khoronicheskogo vozdeistviia margantsa. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(MANGANESE OXIDES--TOXICOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N. V.; VARTANYAN, L. P. (Leningrad)

Possibility of facilitating the adaptation of the body to unusual
climactic conditions. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.1:21-24 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(ACCLIMATIZATION)

LAZAREV, N.V.

Process of the metastatic spreading of tumors. Kaz. med.
zhur. no.2:6-11 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(CANCER)

LAZAREV, N.V.

Problem of the drug radiosensitization of tumors. Trudy Inst.onk.
AMN SSSR no.4:94-102 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(RADIOTHERAPY) (ONCOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V.; NAPALKOV, N.P. (Leningrad)

Study of occupational neoplasms and the cancerogenicity of substances recently introduced into industry. Gig.truda i prof.zav. 6 no.6:5-11 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)(CARCINOGENS)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; KOSHKAREV, D.G.; OMOSOVSKIY, K.K.;
SMOLYANKINA, T.G.; SMIRNITSKIY, V.A.; DANIL'TEV, Ye.N.;
LAZAREV, N.V.; LAPITSEY, Yu.Ya.; PLIGIN, Yu.S.; BATALIN, V.A.

Ion guide and beam injection system in a proton synchrotron.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.4:70-75 Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosu-
darstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.
(Synchrotron)

LAZAREV, N.V.

Problems of oncological pharmacology. Vop.onk. 8 no.6:98-105
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii Instituta onkologii
AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(ONCOLOGY) (PHARMACOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V.

Comparison of nonspecific defense reactions influencing the
generalization of infections and metastatic spreading of tumors.
Vop. onk. 8 no.11:20-28 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii Instituta
onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. instituta - deyavatel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GOLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LIKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA, M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki,prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASTINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlja khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metallo-organic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

LAZAREV, N.V.; RUSIN, V.Ya.

New materials on the characteristics of the state of nonspecifically increased resistance. Nerv. sist. no.4:149-152 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad i Yaroslavskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

L46155-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pah-10 IJF(c) GS

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AUTHOR: Kapchinskiy, I. M.; Kul'man, V. G.; Lazarev, N. V.; Kurin, B. P.;
Nevyazhskiy, I. Kh.; Plotnikov, V. K.; Polyakov, B. I.

TITLE: Design of an injector for the 70-Gev proton synchrotron //

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963,
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 462-467

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, proton synchrotron, proton accelerator

ABSTRACT: The injector of the 70-Gev proton synchrotron is a strong-focusing linear accelerator, which consists of three cylindrical resonators with drift tubes. The proton beam is generated by a duoplasmatron and is preliminarily accelerated in an electrostatic shock tube up to 700-kev. The high-voltage source for the tube is a pulse transformer. The fore-injector was developed by the NIIEFA GKAE SSSR. The proton energy at the injector's output is assumed to be 100 Mev, which, on the one hand, ensures the capture of the particles into the synchrotron state at an initial field strength in the ring chamber of 75 gauss, and, on the other hand, permits the maintenance, along the entire length of the injector, of a monotonic accelerating

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